CARNIVAL IS KING.

Monarch" in Washington for a number

SLIM SENATE SESSION.

ONLY EIGHTEEN SENATORIAL DONS PUT IN AN APPEARANCE.

But They Represent the Two Republican Factions, the Elections Bill and Free Coinage People and the Democrats-Idaho's Senators Expected Next Week -Notes and Comments,

Just eighteen Senators responded to roll-call at noon to-day when the Senate session was open, and thirteen of these were Republicans, viz. Hoar, Chandler, Casoy Cullum, Davis, Edmunds, Hiscock, Mor rill, Paddock, Sanders, Steward, Teller and Wibon of Iowa. The Democrat-were: Carlisle, Fanlkner, Harris and

were: Carlisle, Fanikner, Harris and Gorman.

Mr. Hoar looked about over the empty sents, rubbed his gold spectacles vigor-ously, adjusted them to his nose, and then after the journal was read got up in

ously, adjusted them to his nose, and then after the journal was read got up in his place and moved for an adjournment until Monday at noon. No one interposed an objection to this, and so it was declared carried.

It will be observed that the three factions in the Senate were all represented at the futile meeting. Hoar and Edmunds represented the Elections bill emitingent. Telier, Plumb and Stewart answered for the silver cohort, and the opposition (the Democrats) had Gorman, Harris and Carlisle to watch their interests. People can draw their own deductions from this incident. The natural inference is that the lines of division between these people are as sharply drawn as they were before the recess. Christmas good cheer has not modified, let alone obligated, them.

IDAHO'S SENATORS.

They Will Be for Free Coinage Sure

and Cloture Perhaps.

The two new Senators from Idaho, loverner Shoup and Mr. McConnell, are expected here next week. This will make Senatorial representation complete, 88

the Senatorial representation complete, 88 in all. Of these the Republican contingent will number 54 and the Democratic 57, a Republican majority of 14. When the Fifty-second Congress assembles the Republican majority will not be so great.

The accession of these two Idaho Senators will still further strengthen the force of the free coinage of silver men. It is thought, too, that they will vote in favor of the Aldrich cloture rule. There is little doubt that, if the financial measure gets before the Senate and a free-coinage amendment ever reaches a vote, it will pass. Such a bill, providing for the free coinage of silver, will pass the House if it can reach a vote, and it is doubtful if even Speaker Reed, who is opposed to that proposition, can prevent it. Certainly it will prove a strain upon his powers of resource to do it. Whether the President would veto a free coinage measure or not appears to depend upon the effect he would think such a veto would have on his chances of renomination and election. There is a growing feeling that he will do almost anything to bring about such a consummation, and feeling that he will do almost anything to bring about such a consummation, and he must feel a bit encouraged at finding himself so good a second to his popular premier among the farmers. Any Republican known to be opposed to free coinage will have a hard time to pultifrough in 1802, unless he be opposed by a Democrat of similar opinions. Mr. Cleveland has not denied the statement of Senator Vest, originally published in Tire Carre, that he has abandoned his gold standard views and adopted free coinage of silver, or the double-standard view, instead.

THREATENING INDIANS.

The Situation is Growing More War-like Daily.

A special from Creston, S. D., to the News says: Things which a few days ago under

the policy of General Brooke tended to cessation of hostilities are just now the reverse. General Carr received a telegram late last night from Colonel Sumner that the Indians from Hump's and Big Foot's

nate last night from Colonel Sumner that the Indians from Hump's and Big Foot's camp whom he had supposed to have been held as prisoners had escaped and were heading for the Bad Lands. At daylight General Carr and six troops pulled out from here to intercept them or capture and destroy them, but so for no word has been received from the General.

The Indians are still carrying on their der redations as usual and are growing much bolder, having stoien three valuable houses and ten head of stock out of a certal last night at a ranch of a Mr. Burns, situated only ten miles from this camp.

In the Chevenne River. The halfbread who came into camp and was interviewed says that he left Pine Ridge agency a few days before the 500 friendly Indians left there for the Bad Lands to induce their hostile brethren to come in, and he declares that the number of friendlies is greatly exaggerated, and that they did not number over 150 in all. He says he was in one of their tepees outside of Pine Ridge agency, where a number of bucks were congregated, and that the squaws were crying and saying that they would never return, and commenced singing a death dance around them.

He says there are at the least calculation from 500 to 600 warriors among them all well armed (a number having Springfield carbines, the same as is used by the soldiers in the Army) and all declaring that they would fight. They also told him of a young indian whom they had put to death by torture a few days before because he came to try and induce them to return to the agency. He says he has own immenses stock of provisions, and that their stronghold sugain, as the young ladian left Fine Ridge agency over a week ago for the Bad Lands' stronghold and has never returned.

He also says he entertains great fears as to the 155 friendlies who went out, as he is almost sure that the majority, if not all of them, will be killed. He says that they would not bring him in their stronghold again, as he is afraid that if he was recognized he would be killed also.

General Mi

he was recognized he would be killed also.

General Miles, who is in Rapid City, said to-day that he was tired of fooling with these indians, and thought that the best thing to be done was to attack them without further delay.

Dick excess, N. D., Dec. 27,—Lieutemant Lydenham and the scout, Spence of Captain Fountain's command of the Highth Cavairy, have arrived here with dispatches. They say that there is no truth in the story that the command is hemmed in by 500 hostiles in the Cave Hills. Up to Christmas morning Captain Fountain had not been able to discover any trace of Indians, but had learned that Sitting Buil's followers are on their way to the Pine Ridge and Cherry Crock reservations. They also stated that stories about ranch men murdered and property destroyed by hostiles are unfounded.

BIG SALE OF THOROUGUBREDS. The Racing Stable of the Late August

Belinont Sold.

New York, Dec. 27.—The sale of the race horses in training and yearlings belonging to the estate of the late August Belmont, is in progress at the Nursery Farm, near Babylon, L. L., to-day. It is

Farm, near Babylon, L. L., to-day. It is the most important sale of thoroughbreds that has ever taken place in this country, and marks the dissolution of the most powerful stable on the American turf.

For a quarter of a century the marcon colors of the Nursery Stables held high sway upon the turf except for a short interval, but its greatest success came last year, and this when the marcon and scarlet swept first past the post the majority of the classic events.

What was of most significance to Mr. Belmont in the last two vears of his life, was the fact that nearly all these turivictories were won by horses of his own breeding. The successes of previous years—rich as they were in merit and meney value—were wheel out in memory by the great triumphs of the last two scassons, which were begun in May, 1820, with the victory of 8t, Carlo in the \$50,000 great American Stakes, followed a short countries. with the victory of St, Carlo in the \$25,000 great. American Stakes, followed a short month later by Raceland's triumph in the Suburban handleap. The crowning good fortune of the stable came last September when Fotomic and Masher ran first and second respectively in the \$75,000 Futurity Stakes. Both youngsters were bred at Mr. Belmont's Kentucky farm.

Not a horse in training offered to-day is of inferior merit. All have records that entitle them to consideration from the financiers of the turk.

The star of to-day's sale is Potomac, the two-year-old son of St. Blaise. He went three times out of four starts and put to the credit of his owner nearly \$109,000. He won both the Futurity and the Flat-buth Stakes, and is a colt of rare promise and speed.

Opinion is divided as to the next best one smong those that have been raced, out the game and reliable filly La Tosca will probably take second place in the sale list. Her speed is of the first order and her weight-carrying capacity almost marrals or

Racciand, the suburban winner of 1880, showed at the recent autumn meeting of the New York Jockey Club that he had all his old-time speed by defeating the gallant Firenzi, queen of the turf.

The other well-known horses sold to the highest bidder were Prince Royal, hero of a dozen finely fought torf battles: St. Carlo, victor in the great American Stakes; Magnate, the victor in the Algeria Stakes; St. Charles, the winner of the Classic Juveniles Masker, the second in the Futurity and the two moderate filles, Beauty and Flavia.

Besides the theoroughbreds named above are the yearlings, which will be 2 years old on January 1. It is conceded that for quality, breeding and general good promise they are the best collection of youngsters ever in one stable, and the bulk of them will be star performers in the coming season.

The giant youngster of the sale and

them will be star performers in the coming season.

The giant youngster of the sale and probably the prize of the lot is St. Carolus, brother to St. Carlo, a well-developed, muscular and speedy chestnut. The beauty of the sale is Magnetian. The latter was Mr. Belmont's favorite mare. Magnetia is in all respects, both in quality, substance and general make-up, probably as grand a filly as was ever seen on the continent, and she has a rare turn of speed as was shown in the yearling trials.

Two special trains started at 8:30 this morning for the Nursery Farm at Babylon. One train left Long Island City and the other went from the Platbush avenue station in Brooklyn. Turfmen representing \$50,000,000 of capital in racing ventures and perhaps \$300,000,000 in personal fortunes were in the throng that went to the sale.

The Haggins were represented. Senator

the sale.

The Haggins were represented. Senator Hearst of California, owner of the mighty Tournament, was too ill to be with the party but had a representative empowered to not for him.

for William W. Gould, to quash the in-dictment against Gould for violating the lottery laws. The reasons given by the counsel for the motion to quash are as follows: The indictment falls to describe the Louisiana State Lottery ticket, which the defendant was alleged to have sold; the indictment falls to allege that the Louisiana State Lottery is illegal; the in-dictment charges that the de-fendant sold and transferred certain Louisiana State Lottery tickets, which lottery is duly authorized and established by the laws of the State of Louisiana, and therefore the sale of the tickets is not by the laws of the State of Louisiana, and therefore the sale of the tickets is not within the prohibition of the statute. Finally, the act of Congress prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets cannot be held to apply to the sale of such tickets as are authorized to be sold by the laws of one of the States of the Union, and any law punishing a citizen for such an act is unconstitutional and void.

On these grounds the attorney declares On these grounds the attorney declares the indictment void in law.

Flattery Overdone. "Madam," said the tramp, snavely, to the woman of the house, "you will have no objections, I hope, to my remaining on

lous young prairie chicken you are cook-

cious young prairie chicken you are cooking."

"How do you know it's a young prairie chicken?" she demanded.

"Why, I—""

"How do you know it isn't quail, or yenison, or Hocky Mountain sheep?"

"Madam, I assure you—"

"How do you know it isn't canvasback duck, or Carolina ricebirds, or bluewinged teal, or diamond-backed terrapin?"

"It smells good enough to be any of them, I am sure, and—"

"If you've got any use of that red nose of yours," retorted the woman, "you know well enough it's a leathery old barnyard hen. She's been cooking for six mortal hours and ain't done yet, and I've got no time to waste on a sneaking, hypo-

got no time to waste on a sneaking, hypo-critical, flattering, cold victuals loafer. You git!" You git!"
The tramp lost no time in obeying.
"The next house I tackle," he said,
savagely, to himself as he trudged on,
"I'll ask 'em for some of their fried liver
scraps, by gosh!"

From the Philadelphia Times,

The Force Election bill means two things, and only two things. They are:
1. The employment of 300,000 or more The employment of 300,000 or more Federal or partisan officials at every Presidential and Congressional election, and the expenditure of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of public money, chiefly to reward party desperadoes in the South.
 The certification of Presidential and Congressional election returns by unsertupolous partisans, paid by the Government to invent and execute frand, and such returns to be conclusive as to the right of the holders to be qualified as President or Congressmen.

the holders to be qualified as President of Congressimen.

Neversines the grotesque political mad-ness of the Lecompton leaders, when the old slavery Democracy was in its dying threes, has there been such monumental political madness as that exhibited by the Force Election bill leaders; and if they shall succeed in enacting the revolutionary measure, the Republicanism that has made the national annals so lustrous will die "unwept, unbonored and unsung."

A CASE OF HARI-KARI.

THAT IS WHAT CARRIED CLEVELAND OFF IN 1888,

Scantor-Elect and Chalrann Brice Says That Cleveland Rejected Hill's Overtures Committeeman Steinway Tells of Hill's Work and Explains Why Monarch' in Washington for a number of years.

The affair is under the management of Mr. E. C. Reedy, who as an inducement to the participants has offered the following prizes: \$25 to the fastest team, \$15 to the best equipped and \$10 to the most conical. The contest will be judged by Messrs, Reedy, Jones and Walmsley.

Owners of fast horses will appreciate the following order issued by the Commissioners. 'Ordered—Phat the regulations with regard to speed are hereby sus-

Cleveland Lost New York. When Senator-elect Brice was in this ity recently he had a conversation with a distinguished Democratic Senator about the campaign of 1888, of which he had executive charge as chairman of the National Committee, in the course of which he spoke substantially as follows:

he spoke substantially as follows:

"Governor Hill did not knife President Cleveland, Cleveland knifed himself. In effect he committed political hari-kari, Governor Hill came to me used offered to do anything in his power to carry New York for President Cleveland. He impressed me as being perfectly honest and sincere in the matter. I am of that opinion still, Why should he not have wanted Cleveland to win? Aside from party reasons, and Hill is a Democrat, he would want Cleveland to succeed for purely personal and solfish reasons. If elected President again, he would be out of Hill's way. Defeated, he would be a dangerous rival to the Governor.

"Hill made all manner of overtures, I went to see Mr. Cleveland and arged him to meet Hill half way or quarter way or any way at all, so be met him. But he would not. He was indued with the idea that he was greater than his party. He believed that he had been the cause of the Democratic victory in 1884. He believed that he nade cause of the democratic victory in 1884. He believed that he nade cause of the Democratic victory in 1884. He believed that he made cause of the Democratic victory in 1884. He believed that he nade cause of the party of the proper the property of the property of

believed that he had been the cause of the Democratic victory in 1884. He believed that he and he nione could repeat it. He was the great leader, and it was the duty of all Democrats, big or little, blindly to follow his lead. He refused to be placed under the slightest obligations to Hill and ignored him entirely. The consequences are only too well known."

What Committeeman Steinway Says

Last Saturday week a dinner was giver at Delmonico's to Representative Ashbel P. Fitch of the Thirteenth New York dis-

Lest Saturday week a dinner was given at Delmonico's to Representative Ashbei P. Fitch of the Thirteenth New York district. Mr. William Steinway, New York's member of the Democratic National Committee, responded to the foast "True Democracy and Grover Cleveland." The dinner was a private one, and it was not until some days after that his speech, which made a sensation at the time, was published. Mr. Steinway was called on mexpectedly. He took occasion to assert that the charge that Governor Hill was false to the National Democracy in 1888 was false. He said that Mr. Cleveland had told him that no man had worked more honestly and faithfully for the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1888 than the Governor of the State of New York.

Mr. Steinway, after paying a tribute to Mr. Cleveland, as he had known him from the time he was a young lawyer, and otherwise speaking in happy vein of the man of whom he is known to be an admirer, proceeded:

"And now, gentlemen, at this time and place, an opportunity presents liself for me to make a statement which I have not before had the fitting chance to make, and that is that of my own personal knowledge and experience I can brand as a falsehood the generally supposed and believel views as to a strife between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill. I think it my duty to state to you facts within my own personal knowledge which prove this conquisalvey.

"After I had been placed on the Democratic National Committee, I went to Albany I called upon Governor Hill, and one conversation naturally turned upon the Convention. Governor Hill, and one conversation naturally turned upon the Convention. Governor Hill, thought that Mr. Ceveland was entitled to the renomination and should have an opportunity to carry out the reforms which he had already imangurateel. Governor Hill then took my hand earnestly in both of his and added: 'Mr. Steinway, you are not a politician, and I can talk to you freely as I cannot talk to politicians. I tell you that we are going to have, a hard fight in this State, and i Medical Windfall of a Favorite of the Newspaper Mea.

Mr. H. B. McDonald, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, has received as a sort of official Christmas gift a new walnut roll-top desk. It is a very handsome piece of furniture. It contains a drop-leaf attachment for a typewriter, and withal is as convenient as it is handsome.

No one, least of all any newspaper man, will begrudge Mr. McDonald this official windfall, for he is descreedly most popular with all whose duties bring them in contact with him. Unfailingly good tempered, unvaryingly courteous, untiringly patient, Mr. McDonald, who everapeled a desk in the same office for the long period of forty-two years. He died in 1878 and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. Among his pall-bearers were Senators Thurman, Bayard, Edmundsand Faton, while every Senator in the city at the form of the same office for the long period of forty-two years. He died in 1878 and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery. Among his pall-bearers were Senators Thurman, Bayard, Edmundsand Faton, while every Senator in the city at the courted of the long of the long

I have telegrams and my own knowledge aside from newspaper reports to prove this. Governor Hill delivered four speeches a day right along, one in the early afternoon, one later in the afternoon, and two or even three in the evening. "He kept it up until I saw him pale and suffering from this tremendous exertion. [Applause.] If he had not been in the prime of life, with a splendid physique and the possessor of exemplary personal habits, he would have broken down under the strain. Insure you contenned as a

habits, he would have broken down under the strain. Lassure you gentlemen, as a personal friend of Grover Cleveland, that no man could have worketharder for Mr. Cleveland's election in 1888 than did Governor Hill.

"And now, to prove to you that Mr. Cleveland himself appreciated this work and commended it, I attended, in Washington, in January, 1880, the last state dinner, I believe it was. Yet he accorded to Governor Hill full acknowledgment of his campaign labors in conversation with myself and others at that time. I am glast of this opportunity to make this statement and to show the falsity of the assertions as to Governor Hill's attitude toward Mr. Cleveland in 1888 and Mr. Cleveland on 1888 and Mr. Cleveland on that attitude."

Why Cleveland Lost New York. Afterward in an interview Mr. Steinwa

eiterated the foregoing, saying:
"Yes, I made that statement with refer ence to the relations between Mr. Cleve land and Mr. Hill. It was the first chance I had had, and I availed myself of the opportunity. I have abundant proofs of what I said. I can by reference to m what I said. I can, by reference to my rapers, give the precise date. I know that Governor Hill worked faithfully for Mr. Cleveland and that the President acknowledged it. Our conversation at the state dinner took place in the presence of Colonel Brice and William L. Spott. Mr. Cleveland stated that Governor Hill had worked honestly, faithfully and efficiently for him (Mr. Cleveland), and that, so far as Governor Hill's labors in the campaign went. New York should have gone Democratic on the national tleket as well as the State.

State.

"The fact is that the loss of the State to the national Democracy by deeper. The Germans here are protectionists as a body, and so while the German Democrats here voted for Governor Hill they did not vote for Cleveland. I know this from my own observations. At the Liederkranz, for instance, I meet leading Germans from all over the city. I know that Mr. Gleveland's free trade message set them by the cars. Prominent manufacturers, who voted for Hill, told me that they would not vote for Cleveland. Oh! I exclaimed, when that message came out, why could not yole for Cleveland, 'Ohl' Lex-laimed, when that message came out, 'why could not Mr. Cleveland have walted until after his re-election?' for he would have been re-elected. I know that it would hart him, among the Germans. Then there was another cause. While Governor Hill is a temperance man himself, he places himself on the broad ground that one man should not dictate to mother on his personal habits.

man should not dictate to another on his personal habits.

"His attitude on the personal liberty question is well known. In consequence he got a great many votes for Governor which Mr. Cleveland did not get on national issues. It was causes outside Governor Hill's control which led to the difference of votes on the State and national issues in this State in the election of 1888. I am necessarily a von know a creat al-Is the State in the election of 1888. I fair personally, as you know, a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland. I have been personally acquainted with him for thirty years, since he was a young lawyer in house and shot him Buffalo. I think I am enabled to judge of his sterling and incomparable traits of character, and I believe I have been on the following day,

INTERESTING PAPERS.

placed in a position to know how homestly and indefatigably Governor Hill worked for him in 1888. ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

The Avenue in the Possession of Merry Steighing Parties.

"Sweet bells jangled and out of twie" will echo down the Avenue this evening, in response to King Carnival's proclamation to all his loyal subjects, who will enjoy the first rounion held by the "Merric

meeting of the American Economic Asso ciation convened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Columbian University, with John B. Clark, A. M., of South Carolina, third vice-president, in the chair.
The other officers are: President, Gen

eral Francis A. Walker; first and second vice-presidents, H. C. Adams and Edmund

the following order issued by the Commissioners: "Ordered—Phat the regulations with regard to spend are hereby suspended between the hours of 4:20 and c.25 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 27th instant, on the south side of Penessicania avenue, between First and Fifteenth streets northwest.

Insorder to prevent any liability of accident, on Commissioner Ress suggestion. President Hurt of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad will remove the transfer stand from the south to the north side of the Avenue during the carnival.

The following gentlemen have announced their intention of entering the racing contest: G. W. Ovster, R. F. Macauley, L. Newmeyer, John P. Lyons, Charles O. Brill, Monte Jacobs, H. Tatom, H. Bernheimer, James Kelleher, J. R. French, N. H. Shea, W. E. Wells, W. H. Rapley of the National Theatre, Harry Fisk of Albaugh's, W. H. Easton of Harris' Bijon, Engene Kernan of Kernan's Theatre, and many others who have not yet cent their names in.

Mr. Warner Makes an Earnest Plea for Mr. B. H. Warner has written the fol-Mr. B. H. Warner has written the following letter to the Commissioners relative to the Le Droit fence: "I learn with regret that you have suspended the execution of the order to remove the obstruction across Linden avenue in Le Droit Park. The interests of the city and county both require a north and south thoroughfare between Seventh street and Lincoin avenue. Linden street being the most available for the purpose, as it is already laid out and ready for use, it is highly desirable that the obstruction be removed and travel allowed.

"It hink the business community of the city and county would concur with me. I represent property beyond the borders of the city to the extent of half a million dollars, which is directly affected by the fencing-up process which has caused so much annoyance during the past few years and which scens to me ought not to be tolerated by any modern municipality.

"My clients are desaft interested in this

LE DROIT PARK PENCE.

ity.

"My clients are deeply interested in this matter, and do not think they should be deprived of ingress and egress over a route that is not burdened with pest houses, simply because somebody desires to have an aristocratic border, or imaginary line placed around a particular spot between our property and the centre of the city. I think you will help in establishing the thoroughfare referred to."

Questioning the Court's Jurisdiction Questioning the Court's Jurisdiction.

Fitz Herzog, who was convicted for violating the gambling laws, has, through his attorney, A. A. Lipscomb, filed a motion for his release on the ground that the information on which he was convicted was obtained by the Police Court, which had no jurisdiction to try him without jury or to require him to appeal his cause to the Criminal Court.

Assistant District Attorney Armes filed a demurrer to the plea on the grounds that

Assistant District Attorney Armes filed a demurrer to the plea on the grounds that it was uncertain and argumentative and that it is not competent to submit the appeal to the Criminal Court.

The appeal was certified to the General Term by Justice Bingham.

A writ of hobest coopes was issued to-day by Chief Justice Bingham in the case of Stephen Fauldin who appealed from a conviction of larceny in the Police Court on the ground that his lawful and constitutional right of trial by jury was not given to him in that court. The writ was issued returnable on Monday afternoon next.

Their Bail Reduced.

Their Bull Reduced.

Thomas Dudley and Mary Grayson, alias Mary Rayson, the last of the wire-tappers who are languishing in jail, are making stremous efforts to effect their release. To-day, through their counsel, an effort was made to have the \$500 bail required reduced to \$200, in order to meet the purses of the prisoners' friends. Mr. Clagett, however, on behalf of the Government, declined to reduce the amount of bail to less than \$500. This proposition was accepted by the prisoners' counsel and an endeavor will be made to secure surety for that amount.

The McAllister's Maxims. "I was here simply carrying out the axiom to keep one's friendships in re-

pair."

"I dally comment to my cook on the performance of the previous day."

"The highest cultivation in social manners enables a person to conecal from the world his real feelings. He can go through any annoyance, as if it were a pleasure."

"The success of the dinner depends as much upon the company as the cook. Discordant elements—people invited alphabetically, or to pay off debts—are fatal."

fatal,"
"You must never be able to see the tails
of your dress coat; if you do, discard the
coat."

"When you entertain do it in an easy natural way, as if it was an every-day oc-currence, not the event of your life; but do it well. Learn how to do it; never be

do it well. Learn how to do it; never be ashamed to learn."
"A gentleman can always walk, but he cannot afford to have a shabby equipage."
"It is well to be in with the nobs who are born to their position, but the support of the swells is more advantageous, for society is sustained and carried on by the swells, the nobs looking quietly on and accepting the position, feeling that they are there by divine right; but they do not make fashionable society or carry it on. A nob can be a swell if he chooses—i. r., if he will spend the money—but for his social existence this is unnecessary. A nob is like a post—nessitur nos fit; not so, a swell—he creates himself."
"Moral—Men should not attempt to do what is not in them."

what is not in them."

Bride and Groom Shot Dead. Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.
Village tragedies are common enough in Village tragedies are common enough in France, but that which lately occurred in the Commune of Saint Dorat, in Auvergne, was of so startling a character that It merits chronicling. A bride and bridegroom who were returning home after their wedding, accompanied by their friends in festive array, were shot dead, and their murderer has since committed safeide. It was a patent case of love and jealousy. Montel, a young farmer of 25, was the bridegroom, having led to the altar Marie Constell, a girl of 18. The members of the bridal party, preceded by a local fiddler, were walking along a country path, bordered on either side by heiges. The violinist was playing a lively air, which was taken up with great energy by the peasant girls attending the bride, when suddenly there was a flash of the through the bushes on one side of the rustic road, a report was heard, and almost immediately Montel fell to the ground.

one side of the rustic road, a report was heard, and almost immediately Montel fell to the ground.

The wealding guests had hardly recovered from their terror when another shot was heard, and the bride staggered and fell over the prostrate form of her husband. The women of the party fled shricking away, and the men, after having made vain efforts to seize the murderer, placed the dead bodies on a cart and conveyed them to the bridegroom's home, where they were laid out side by side in death. The legal officials of issoire and the gendroms having been apprised of the tragic occurrence, it was decided to arrest on suspicion a young fellow manned Manaramehe, who had been mady in love with Marie Constein before her marriage with Montel. Manaramehe, however, after having wreaked his revenue so terribly on his old sweetheart and his rival in her affections, went into a shrubbery near his house and shot himself through the breast. His dead body, with the gun lying beside it, was found by the genderner on the following day.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE

Reports of the Secretary and Treasure Show It to Be in a Highly Prosperous Condition-The Programme for This

The first session of the fourth annua

James, the latter of the University of

cral Francis A. Walker, first and second vice-presidents, H. C. Adams and Edmund J. James, the latter of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ely is secretary.

"The comcepts of utility, value and cest," the first paper, was read by Professor F. H. Giddings of the Bryn Manr Women's College, and was an analysis of the mark which distinguishes the best recent work in economic theory from the dearmatic system of former years.

The term "Wealth in Economic Science, a Study in Economic Theory," was the second paper, read by Dr. Charles A. Tuttle of Aminust College. The theory as more especially educidated in treating the term wealth, which is defined as comprising concrete articles of value used to signify an abstract quantum of value.

Miss Marietta Keis read a paper upon "The ethical principle in industrial relations." She is principal of Mount Holycke Seminary. She said that justice and grace are the fundamental principles of the universe, and the State is the insilination of Society whose province is the expression of justice.

The report of the committee on the economic theory was submitted by Professor J. R. Clark. The committee was preparing he said, a more extended report which would effect a great reduction the number of definitions used in connection with the economic science.

The evening session was called to order at 8 o'clock. President Vulker read his annual address. He was Superintendent of the Tenth Census in 1850, and for some years past has been president of the Massachusetts institute of Technology. His address was chiefly a survey of the most important economic developments within the United States during the two years since the association last met in Philadelphia. He attributed the extraorilinary growth of pseudo-socialism under the masses of the people, alike among the superme importance of industrial relations, but have not yet learned by a careful study of history and of the material conditions of human existence within what narrow limits exertions for the amelloration of markind must necess

what narrow limits exertions for the amelicration of mankind must necessarily be compassed.

The American Economic Association resumed its sessions at the Columbian University at 10 o'clock this morning, with General Francis A. Walker, president, in the chair. The report of Professor Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was read. It showed number of members December, 1889, 623.

The association, the report says, is at the present time known by economists in all countries, and is recegnized as the scientific economic association of the United States. The Australian economic association of the United States. The Australian economic association as been formed in Japan, and on November 29, 1830, one in England was formed under the presidency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen. Since the last meeting a prize for the best cessay on "Immigration" was awarded to Mr. Richard D. Lang of Baltimore, and since the Philadelphia meeting a prize of \$100 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500 was divided between Miss Clara de Graffenceid and the pri

lies in the varying charges for different classes of freight and passenger traffic. This explanation was found in the fact that the greater part of the cost of con-ducting railway traffic is joint, and that railway services belong in economic the-ory, with the class of commodities pra-duced at joint cost, of which wool and

mutton, gas and coke, are classes of illustrations.

The cost of furnishing the plant is joint cost, but interest on capital at the ordinary rate absorbs about one half of a railway's total receipts; in other words, one-half of the cost of supplying railway services is clearly and wholly joint. Railroad rates are presumably affected by demand, or by what the traffic will bear, and cannot be based on any analysis of cost of service. mutton, gas and coke, are classes of illus

not be based on any analysis of cost of gervice.

Professor Taussig in his interesting paper discussed the principles of operating expenses of railroads, the cost of motive power and transportation, general expenses, taxes, elements of joint cost, etc.

Hemarks upon the theories advanced in the paper were made by Professors Henry C. Adams, Simon N. Patter and Edward R. A. Seligman, during which the latter referred to the cylis under which the people of the country have suffered so long from disproportionate charges, relates etc. The element of nationally in the aggrandizement of railways and steamships, said Professor Seligman, is on the increase, and monopoly tariff values

steamships, said Professor Seligman, is on
the increase, and monopoly tariff values
would prevail: but if too much to the disadvantage of the public, the Government
would interfere.

Further remarks were made by Prof.
Amos G. Warner, on that part of Professor
Taussof's paper referring to the matter of
classification, and Prof. Richard T. Ely in
regard to rallroad construction and investment of capital.

At to-night's session the report from the
committee on statistics will be submitted
by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chairman.
The papers to be read will be "Street Rais
way Statistics," by Charles H. Cooley, and
"Statistics as a Means of Correcting Corporate Abuses," by Prof. Henry C. Adams.

A Pointer for Advertisers. The Curre's shorthand course, now b ing published, is attracting great attention from the students of the schools. Adver tisers wishing to reach students would dewell to use The Curre's columns.

The Height, Weight and Age of the United States Soldier.
The inspection of the garrisoned posts
y General Breckinridge's subordinates

as resulted in the collection of some in eresting statistics. These show that is teresting statistics. These show that in height the emisted men of the Army vary from a minimum of 4 feet 9 inches to a maximum of 6 feet 41 inches, the soldier of this latter stature, for whom old King Frederic would have given a bonus, serv-ing in the Department of Arizona. In weight there is a range from the minimum of 97 pounds to the maximum of 280, with an average through the Army of 1534, and the fair average height of 5 feet 7 inches. The youngest soldier emisted is 16 years of age and the oldest 40, while the average is about 30 years.

age and the oldest 60, while the average is about 30 years.

There are some interesting figures, too, about the horses. Those of the cavalry average about 101 years, stand 154 hands high, with a girth of 6 feet, and weigh about 1,010 jounds. The artiflery horses average about half a year older and 150 pounds heavier, with corresponding in-creases in height and girth.

Or you are all worn out really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you cleause your liver, and give
a good appetite.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK; Dec. 27.-Money was easy broughout the morning, benning at 4005 per cent. The rate at the close was offered

Exchange closed steady; posted rates 489 feets; actual rates, 470 for sixty days and 483 for demand;
Governments steady; currency 6s, 100 bid; 4s cuppon, 122 bid; 4fs do., 100 bid; 45 cuppon, 122 bid; 4fs do., 100 bid; only 6t,070 shares changing bands in the two hours of business. The tone of successful, notwithstanding the extreme star-lation, notwithstanding the extreme star-

Washington Stock Exchange.

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Reported for Tim Carrie by Gurley &
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Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—
Wash, & Georgetown R. R., I a 250,
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Ins. 100 a 64. American Graphophone,
50 a 12. Wash, Gas, 5 a 46; 9 a 49, 15 a
202.

Ins. 100 a 64. American Graphophome, 20 a 12. Wash. Cas. 5 a 48; 0 a 49; 15 a 489.

Miscellaneous Honds—W. & G. R. R. Garterfilde 68, 107; Mascule Hall Association, 5c, C 1808, 100; Wash. Market Co., 1st mort 68, 108; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 24, 78, 102, 1904, 93; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 24, 78, 1904, 93; Wash. Gashight Co., Ser. R. 68, 113; Wash. Gashight Co., Ser. R. 68, 114; Wash. Gashight Co., Ser. R. 68, 114; National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 426; Bank of Republic, 250; Metropolitan, 270; Central, 300; Farmers and Mechanics, 102; Clitzens', 170; Columbia, 135; Capital, 120; Praders', 170; Columbia, 135; Capital, 120; Praders', 170; Columbia, 135; Capital, 120; Praders', 170; Columbia, 155; Capital, 120; Praders', 170; Columbia, 155; Capital, 120; Praders', 120; Georgetown and Termallytown, 48.

Hallroad Stocks—Wash, and Geo., 210; Capital and North O Street, 48; Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 60; Georgetown and Termallytown, 48.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 42; Eranklin, 50; Metropolitan, 89; National Union, 18; Arlington, 167; Corcoran, 69; Columbia, 14; German American, 166; Petennac, 85; Rhygs, 74; People's, 44; Lincoln, 44; Commercial, 4.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 123; Columbia Title, 51;
Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 322; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light, 134.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 25; American Gurphophone, 12.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market, 10; Bull Run Panorama Co., 174; Wash, Safe Peposit, 120; Pucumatic Gua Carriago, 4; Wash, Loan & Trust Co., 42; American Security & Trust Co., 624.

New York Wheat Market. New York, Dec. 27.—Flour dull aucheavy, but without important changes ity Mill extras, 5,10e55.35 for West City Mill extras, 5.1065.55 for West Indies, superfine, 3.0063.75; fine, 2.0063.50. Wheat Indies, superfine, 3.0063.75; fine, 2.0063.50. Wheat closed dull, 1 lower; No. 2 red winter, 1.0464.044 cash; do., December, 1.044. Corn closed dull and weak, 4 lower; No. 2, mixed, 306601 cash; do., December, 584. do., January, 15. Outs closed quiet; No. 2 mixed, 48460489 cash; do., Jan., 481. Pork dull; mess, 12.006/12.50. Lard quiet; January, 6.08. Molases dull and unchanged; New Orleans, 35640. Turpentine quiet at 5946/364; Resin dull; strained togood, 14.22664.474. Sugar-reduced quiet; cut loaf and crushed, 63; granulated, 6; Mould A, 64. Ouffee-spot lots quiet; fair Rio carges, 20.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Opening: Wheat—May, 972. Corn.—January, 48½: May, 512. Cots.—May, 432. Pork.—January, 5.82): May, 11.00. Lavi.—January, 5.82): May, 6.424. Ribs.—January, 5.02½: May, 5.071.

between Miss Clara de Graffenreist and Mr. W. F. Willoughby upon the subject of "Child Labor." A prize of \$500-8500 for first best essay and \$200 for second best—has been established upon "Women Wage Earners," and the judges now have the essays under consideration.

No annual meeting was held in 1889. The death is referred to of one of the honorary members, Professor James E. Thorold Rogers of Worcester College, Oxford, England, on October 13, 1890.

The report of Professor R. A. Seligman, Ph. D. treasurer, showed assets, (the largest in the history of the association) of \$8,000. He suggested an investment of the balance. The report was referred to the auditing committee.

The paper of Professor Taussig, of Harvard University, considered the theory of railroad rates, and more particularly the explanation of the apparent anomolies in the varying charges for different classes of freight and passenger traffic.

This explanation was found in the fact.

The father is now serving three months on the Island. Two of the children were sent to the Catholic Protectory. Dennis didn't want to go to the protectory then and ran away, but he has found that it is hard for a little boy to make a living and he is now quite willing to be sent to an institution, and will doubtless join his hardfore in the protectory. brothers in the protectory.

Rouget de L'Isle and the "Marseillaise

Rouget de L'Isle and the "Marseillaise."

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Yet another tradition disproved, and graceful legend upset and discredited Every one knows who wrote the music of the "Marseillaise," and how Rouget de l'Isle, lying in prison in Paris, heard the troops marching from the south sing the famous war song which he had compose to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. The troops were coming from Marseilles. Rouget de l'Isle's hymn was henceforth caller the "Marseillaise," and in 1830 its composer was pensioned by Louis Phillippe Well, Rouget did not write the music as all. There lived at St. Omer, if the de partment of Calais, a modest old chapel master, who had control of the music of the cathedral; and believed himself to be a composer. He wrote hymns and an thems and pieces during the years of his effice, which began in 1775 and unded it 1787.

He even wrote an oratorio taking the choruses from Racine's "Esther" for its libretto and calling his magazine opins be that name. When he retired from he peaceful office—two years before the taking of the lastite—he drew up and it ventory of all his works and deposited and his MSS, in the archives of the town.

and his MSS, in the archives of the town. There they have remained, cared for, certainly, as the old organist would have wished, but also wholly undisturbed. In the introduction to the oratorio was that very hymn to which, two vears after the choir-master's retirement, Rouget de l'Isle set his famous words.

The MS, has lately been brought forth from obscurity, and the air discovered in the composer's autograph. There is even something stranger. The battle-hymn, as Rouget wrote it, had certain florid passages which he judged in accord with martial music. Subsequent arrangements by more skilled composers have reduced or omitted these, and in doing so have left the composition exactly as it appears in the composition exactly as it appears in the old chapel-master's autograph score.

Excursions to Boston.
Until further notice the B. & O. R. R.
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Poughkeepsie Bridge route, at rate of
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A fast young fellow, about to marrepeaking of his intended, said to a frien
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DIED.

CULVIN,—On December 25, 1880, Fannie, beloved wire or John H. Colyin, and 36 years.

DEAN.—On Tuesday, December 28, 1986, at St. Lonis, Mich., Edward Clark Dean of Washington, D. C., and 10 years and 4 minists.

DOBERY.—On Thursday, December 25, 1801, t 1230, a choice p. m., Tomny Dorsey, agail 2 years and 2 months.

KAPPLER.—On Thursday, December 75, 1800, at 530 n. m., Frank W., editest sens of Artion and Susam Kappler, in the 25th year of als age. Mice and Subsection of Tuesday marsing December 25, 1800, at 11395 o'clock, Herbert N. McCailab, in the 88th year of alls age.
SCOTT. On Worksday, December 24, 1800, Lucy Ann Scoth the beloved wife of Henry Scot, aged 70 years.
Funeral from Vermont Avenue Baptist Church Sanday, 2 p. m., Friends Invited to attend. WINGERD,-On December 25, 1980, George t, Wingerd.

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general housework in small family, must
be good cook and bring references, 1410 6th
st. n. w. 32-31

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WANTED-AT 1344 G ST. N. W. competent white woman as chambern the waitress; must bring references. WANTED SITUATIONS. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A SITUA-tion as clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Address J. C., this office. 21-31

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indise or entire charge of infant boat of
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